

UNIT 5:

Language: Basic concepts, theories and pedagogy. English in Use. (MOCK TEST)

1. Which of the following is NOT a feature of human language according to linguistics?

- A. Displacement
- B. Bilingualism
- C. Duality of Structure
- D. Arbitrariness

2. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. Pidgin is a fully developed natural language.
- B. Creole has no native speakers.
- C. Pidgin arises from prolonged and stable bilingualism.
- D. Creole evolves from pidgin and is acquired as a first language.

3. Match the Following

Column A

i. Philology

ii. Morpheme

iii. Phoneme

iv. Glossmatics

Column B

a. Smallest unit of sound

b. Historical study of language

c. Structuralist theory by Hjelmslev

d. Smallest grammatical unit

Options:

- A. i-b, ii-d, iii-a, iv-c
- B. i-a, ii-b, iii-d, iv-c
- C. i-d, ii-a, iii-b, iv-c
- D. i-b, ii-c, iii-a, iv-d

4. Which concept supports this learning scenario: A teacher supports students by breaking tasks into smaller, manageable parts.

- A. Language Fossilization
- B. Integrative Learning
- C. Language Scaffolding
- D. Linguistic Determinism

5. "Phatic communication" is best described as:

- A. Words used for instruction
- B. Language used for small talk or social bonding
- C. Technical jargon in academia
- D. Pronunciation patterns

6. A standardized set of symbols to represent all human sounds is known as:

- A. Phonology System
- B. International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA)
- C. Glossmatic Code
- D. Acoustic Table

7. **Assertion (A):** Pidgins often lack complex grammatical structures.

Reason (R): Pidgins develop primarily for immediate functional communication between groups.

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation.
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation.
- C. A is true, R is false.
- D. A is false, R is true.

8. Match the Following

Linguistic Concept

Description

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| i. Linguistic Determinism | a. Language reflects thought |
| ii. Linguistic Relativity | b. Language limits thought |
| iii. Homophone | c. Same sound, different meaning |
| iv. Homograph | d. Same spelling, different meaning |

Options:

- A. i-b, ii-a, iii-c, iv-d
- B. i-a, ii-b, iii-d, iv-c
- C. i-b, ii-c, iii-a, iv-d
- D. i-c, ii-d, iii-b, iv-a

9. Which of the following is true of **language fossilization**?

- A. It only occurs in children.
- B. It refers to a complete loss of language ability.
- C. It is when incorrect forms become fixed in second language learners.
- D. It describes a dead language like Latin.

10. According to Chomsky, the "**deep structure**" of a sentence:
- A. Reflects its phonological features.
 - B. Represents its underlying syntactic meaning.
 - C. Is used only in spoken language.
 - D. Refers to its surface arrangement of words.
11. According to Chomsky, the "**deep structure**" of a sentence:
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12. "**I apologize for being late.**"
- A. Directive
 - B. Expressive
 - C. Commissive
 - D. Declarative
13. Chomsky made a distinction between:
- A. Descriptive and prescriptive grammar
 - B. Structuralism and functionalism
 - C. Competence and performance
 - D. Phonetics and phonology

14. Match the Following – Language Acquisition Theories

Theory

Proponent

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| i. Behaviorist Theory | a. Noam Chomsky |
| ii. Nativist Theory | b. B.F. Skinner |
| iii. Social Interactionist | c. Jerome Bruner |
| iv. Monitor Model | d. Stephen Krashen |

Options:

- A. i-b, ii-a, iii-c, iv-d
- B. i-a, ii-b, iii-d, iv-c
- C. i-c, ii-d, iii-b, iv-a
- D. i-d, ii-a, iii-b, iv-c

15. Assertion (A): Syntax deals with sentence structure.

Reason (R): Syntax focuses on the meaning of words.

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation.
- B. A is true, R is false.
- C. Both A and R are false.
- D. A is false, R is true.

16. Chronological Order – Development in Linguistics

Arrange the following in correct chronological order:

- i. Bloomfield's Structuralism
- ii. Chomsky's Transformational Grammar
- iii. Halliday's Functional Grammar
- iv. Saussure's Structural Linguistics

- A. iv, i, ii, iii
- B. i, iv, iii, ii
- C. ii, iii, iv, i
- D. iv, ii, i, iii

17. Which of the following best describes *Langue* in Saussurean linguistics?

- A. The individual use of language in speech
- B. The system of signs and conventions shared by a community
- C. The historical development of language
- D. The phonetic variations in spoken discourse

18. Which of the following best illustrates code-mixing?

- A. Switching to English when greeting a foreigner
- B. "I am going to the *bazaar* to buy some *sabzi*"
- C. Saying "bye" instead of "namaste"
- D. Translating a speech from Hindi to English

19. Nominalization turns a verb into a noun. Which of the following is **NOT** a nominalized form?

- A. Decide → decision
- B. Happy → happiness
- C. Run → running
- D. Jump → jumped

20. According to Krashen, the Affective Filter Hypothesis emphasizes:

- A. Grammar instruction
- B. Emotional barriers to language acquisition
- C. Corrective feedback
- D. Output over input

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